

## Democratic Republic of the Congo

**The Development Challenge:** The DRC is emerging from years of civil war, long-term corruption, and government mismanagement under the Mobutu and Laurent Kabila regimes. With the installation of Joseph Kabila as President in January 2001, a political will emerged for intensified movement towards peace, greater stability, and improved economic management. In 2003 peace agreements among all former belligerents were reached, a new Transitional Government was formed, and uninvited foreign forces left the Congo. National elections are scheduled for 2005. Despite the optimism that the start of the transition brings to the DRC, poverty and despair still characterize the lives of most Congolese. The infant and under-five mortality rates are 126 and 213 per 1,000 live births respectively. The maternal mortality ratio, among the highest in the world, is 1,289 deaths per 100,000 live births. Life expectancy is estimated at only 46 years for men and 51 years for women. The estimated 55 million Congolese subsist at a per capita Gross Domestic Product of \$107. An estimated 3.4 million people are internally displaced by armed conflict that still continues in parts of eastern DRC. The average literacy rate for the country is 68% (82% for males and 56% for females.) Persistent discrimination against women, including a still valid law that requires women to obtain their husbands' permission for basic legal acts such as obtaining credit, severely undercuts development prospects. Human rights atrocities and the regular use of child soldiers continue, particularly in the eastern portion of the country.

Given its size, population, and resources, the Congo is an important player in Africa and of long-term interest to the United States. The United States seeks to strengthen the process of internal reconciliation and democratization within the DRC to promote a stable, developing, and democratic nation. In partnership with the Government of the DRC (GDRC), the United States is working to address security interests on the continent and develop mutually beneficial economic relations.

**The USAID Program:** USAID's Integrated Strategic Plan for FY 2004-2008 consists of four Strategic Objectives (SOs) in health, democracy and governance, livelihoods, and education and one Special Objective (SpO) in reintegration of ex-combatants. The Data Sheets provided cover these four SOs and SpO for which USAID is requesting FY 2004 and 2005 funds. While the Central African Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) is managed by USAID/DRC and contributes to the Mission's overall goal for the DRC, CARPE operates under a new, stand-alone, Central Africa Regional Strategic Objective.

USAID support in eastern Congo - a region rife with human rights abuses - has proven critical. Security problems and human rights violations continue, however the situation has much improved in the past year. USAID has taken advantage of this improved situation by accessing previously inaccessible areas and supporting programs that address the needs of victims of violence. USAID's Education SO builds on successful activities funded by the President's African Education Initiative that focus on improving basic education, especially for girls, in targeted areas. While the private sector in the DRC is extremely limited, the Mission is exploring opportunities to collaborate directly with the private sector in developing public-private alliances.

Until very recently the GDRC was under sanction for nonpayment of debt under Section 620q of the Foreign Assistance Act and the Brooke Amendment under Section 512 of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Acts. Consequently, USAID has had no direct assistance relationship with the GDRC but supported international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement programs in the DRC. These implementing partners are seasoned and remain flexible to work in the fluid environment of the DRC. On June 5, 2003, however, the sanction was lifted pursuant to a rescheduling agreement between the GDRC and the USG. As a result, the program may entail direct work with the GDRC once successful national elections are held and a new government takes power.

**Other Program Elements:** Four offices within USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) supported programs in the DRC in FY 2003: the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the Office of Food for Peace (FFP), the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), and the Office of Private Voluntary Cooperation (PVC). DCHA will continue to fund and manage

programs in FY 2004 and beyond, as necessary. OFDA provides emergency assistance primarily in the eastern DRC in the health, water and sanitation, nutrition, food security, logistics, child reunification, and geological hazard sectors. FFP will continue to support the World Food Program's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations and its Emergency Operations which currently provide P.L. 480 Title II food assistance to approximately two million beneficiaries. OTI's goal in the DRC is the informed participation of Congolese people in political and economic decision-making processes that contribute to a peaceful, unified, and democratic country. In FY 2003, PVC awarded \$3 million to an NGO to implement a five-year program to strengthen the capacity of NGOs in the microfinance sectors in eastern DRC and Burundi. USAID's Bureau for Global Health manages field support activities. USAID uses Economic Support Funds to promote family planning as well as a successful transition from conflict to peaceful and democratic governance. USAID also supports programs that assist victims of violence with financing from four funds: Victims of Torture, Trafficking in Persons, War Victims, and Displaced Children and Orphans. USAID-supported assistance targeting an estimated 15,000 victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) includes health and psychosocial care, legal services, protection, and the provision of economic opportunities for victims. Separated and abandoned children are numerous in DRC with an estimated 1 million AIDS orphans, and tens of thousands of street children. Through a \$4 million three-year program financed by the Displaced Children's and Orphans Fund (DCOF), USAID finances programs that reintegrate children into their communities, while creating opportunities through formal or non-formal education, job training, and/or the creation of work opportunities.

**Other Donors:** With the exception of large infrastructure projects (in which the World Bank and European Commission (EC) are heavily engaged), the sectors in which other donors are engaged roughly mirror USAID's portfolio. The largest donors beyond USAID (by ranking) are the World Bank, the European Union (EU), and Belgium. All major bilateral and some multilateral donors support programs in the health sector. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Belgium, Canada, the EU, France, and Germany support programs directed at income generation which are often linked to agriculture and food security. The EC, World Bank, France, and Canada support government capacity building activities and Belgium, Canada, Sweden, and the United Kingdom support civil society. Relatively few donors are working in the education sector or in the northern part of the country - although USAID is heavily engaged in both. Like USAID, Belgium, Canada, and UNICEF integrate gender considerations throughout their programming. USAID actively participates in several donor coordination groups (at the working group and senior level) that focus on health, DDR, food security, emergency assistance, elections, key issues related to the transition, and donor interaction with the GDRC in the preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper. USAID also participates in yearly Consultative Group meetings held on the DRC.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Health
<b>Pillar:</b>	Global Health
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-002
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$22,050,000 CSH
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$418,000 CSH; \$2,000,000 ESF
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$20,022,000 CSH
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2004
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2008

**Summary:** The USAID health program, which builds on thirty years of successful USAID health programs in the DRC, will increase access and improve the quality and range of key health services. Planned interventions include: insecticide treated bed nets, micronutrient supplements, effective management of childhood malaria, intermittent preventive treatment of malaria during pregnancy, family planning, support for routine vaccinations, HIV/AIDS prevention and support for people affected by HIV.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Increase use of key health services (\$5,050,000 CSH). USAID's health programs will strengthen and increase the use of key health services in USAID-supported health zones and reinforce management and organizational capacity of national level programs and campaigns. To achieve this result, USAID activities will provide a minimum package of child and maternal health services in 81 health zones, including malaria case management, intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in pregnant women, tuberculosis (TB) control, blood safety, childhood immunizations, and appropriate treatment for acute respiratory infection in children. This package will also include funding to implement improved health financial management systems, prescription and laboratory services, and mutual health insurance schemes in a limited number of zones. Emphasis will be placed on community involvement in the management of health services, support to health providers in promoting and implementing client-centered services and designing communication strategies appropriate for health zones.

Increase access to key health services (\$17,000,000 CSH; \$418,000 prior year CSH; \$2,000,000 prior year ESF). At the national level, USAID will target access by advocating the reduction of taxes and tariffs on imported insecticide bed nets and medications. In collaboration with other partners, it will provide transport, equipment, and logistical assistance to immunization depots supporting USAID-targeted health zones. Technical assistance and other critical support will be provided to the central Ministry of Health, especially the primary health care and planning directorates, to improve the quality of the national immunization program; to improve integrated disease surveillance; to develop comprehensive measles control and micronutrient strategies, including the promotion of vitamin A, iron folate and de-worming; to improve TB drug management, recording, reporting, and supervision; to improve malaria case management, preventive services for pregnant women and the use of insecticide treated bed nets; to develop and introduce a comprehensive package of reproductive health and family planning services; to strengthen human and system capacity through Master of Public Health degree level training for health zone managers; and to improve HIV/AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), and people living with HIV/AIDS services. USAID plans to provide technical assistance and logistical and resource support to address the serious problems of HIV transmission (the aftermath of occupation by numerous high HIV prevalence military organizations), drug resistance (especially malaria and tuberculosis), and polio (wild or vaccine transmitted infections). Shared between the national and zone levels, USAID will continue supporting the existing four VCT centers, six care and support facilities, behavior change, mass media, and a condom program.

Using prior year ESF and CSH funds, USAID will fund large scale contraceptive procurement and distribution and will support the Institute for Reproductive Health to continue its new Standard Days activities for two years. The Standard Days method for birth control allows women who have regular menstrual cycles to determine the days that they may become pregnant. This method involves neither the use of drugs nor devices; it relies on the women's natural cycle. When appropriate, USAID funding will incorporate family planning services into other activities.

USAID's principal prime contractors and grantees for FYs 2004 and 2005 are: Interchurch Medical Assistance Incorporated and CRS (for primary health care); UNICEF (malaria and polio); World Health Organization (polio and integrated disease surveillance); Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Malaria Action Coalition (malaria); Tulane University (capacity building); Christian Aid and Family Health International (HIV/AIDS); Population Services International (family planning and HIV/AIDS); Tuberculosis Coalition (TB); and the Institute for Reproductive Health (family planning).

**FY 2005 Program:**

Increased access to key health services (\$20,022,000 CSH). USAID plans to continue the same health zone level activities as described in FY 2004. USAID will continue supporting national level initiatives with similar amounts of funds being obligated for malaria, TB and surveillance programming, polio campaigns, micronutrients, immunizations, and other basic health care. Additional family planning community outreach activities are planned at the zonal level with an increase in services in the current zones. HIV/AIDS efforts will be scaled up as part of the large-scale comprehensive donor response to the HIV/AIDS situation.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City policy.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2003, under the previous USAID/DRC program, the goal of eliminating wild polio virus was achieved. Maternal and child health services were improved with increases in vaccination and vitamin A coverage. Insecticide treated bed nets and family planning services were made available to thousands of people previously underserved. The National TB program saw improvements in the rates of detection and successful treatment.

Continued progress in these areas under the new program will mean that by FY 2008 in USAID assisted zones, 70% of children will receive the required doses of DTP and measles vaccinations, 90% of children will receive vitamin A supplementation, 90% of births will be attended by skilled personnel, the case fatality rate for epidemic prone diseases will be under 5%, 50% of households will have at least one insecticide treated net, the detection rate and the successful treatment rate for TB will be respectively 70% and 80%, and the service utilization rate will be 50%.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-003
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$1,913,000 DA; \$2,721,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$1,560,000 DA
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$509,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2004
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2008

**Summary:** USAID's democracy program in the DRC promotes a successful post-conflict transition to durable peace and democratic governance during a 36-month timeframe through: technical assistance and training to the DRC's new Independent Election Commission (IEC) and political parties; support to transitional justice institutions and NGOs to protect human rights and promote access to justice at the national and community levels; technical assistance and training in conflict mitigation for citizens to rebuild their communities while reintegrating ex-combatants and displaced persons; technical assistance and training to NGOs and public authorities to combat corruption and hold government accountable for legal and policy reform; and support for media programming for civic education.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Assist in the creation and implementation of specific laws and government reforms (\$450,000 DA). USAID will focus on the development of a legal framework for elections and the DRC's new electoral system, a representative political process and political party system, and ending criminal impunity related to human rights abuses as well as economic crimes. Activities will include training for members of key independent commissions, ministries, and parliamentary committees while simultaneously engaging civil society representatives including religious institutions, private sector associations, women, minorities, and other marginalized groups. The program will further assist Congolese civil society organizations to monitor and evaluate political and economic reforms and government performance during the transition period. Principal contractors and grantees include: the Consortium for Elections and Political Processes (CEPPS, which includes the International Foundation for Election Systems (IFES) and the National Democratic Institute (NDI)), Global Rights, and a media partner to be selected through a competitive process or through existing agreements with DCHA.

Strengthen the capacity of national institutions (\$1,013,000 DA; \$2,721,000 ESF). This program will provide technical and material assistance combined with specialized training and conferences implemented by international NGOs in partnership with at least two of the five Citizens' Commissions. A particular focus will be the IEC, whose mandate is to ensure that democratic elections creating accountable government are held during a 36-month timeframe. Assistance to members of other commissions, key ministries, and parliamentary committees will be provided as the transition moves forward. ESF funds will be used to support the development of legal framework for elections and to strengthen the capacity of national institutions. Principal contractors and grantees include: CEPPS and Development Alternatives International. This assistance is complemented by that of the United Nations Observer Mission to Congo, (MONUC); the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); the European Union (EU); and bilateral donors including the British, Belgian, French, German, Dutch, Swiss, and South African governments.

Increase participation by Congolese society in the transition to improve economic and political decision-making and government accountability (\$450,000 DA; \$1,560,000 prior year DA). Two or three USAID implementing partners with a strong track record in community development, local governance, and

conflict management will work with a network of local committees and associations along the Congo River from Kinshasa to Kisangani, as well as along the eastern frontier provinces. They will provide assistance to combat corruption and help to end abuse of authority and human right violations while promoting community reconciliation and local government reform. In the longer term, these local committees will serve as elections and political process observers, and report on political party performance in the lead-up to elections. Principal contractors and grantees include the International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH), Innovative Resources Management, and a media partner to be determined. This assistance is complemented by that of MONUC and UNDP.

Prior year DA will be used to support the DRC's process of national pacification, reunification, and political transition by managing conflict within and among communities in targeted provinces, mitigating its effects, and reducing the level of criminal impunity that has characterized both the conflict and the economy in the Congo for decades. Principal contractors/grantees: Global Rights, IFESH, Innovative Resources Management and Search for Common Ground.

**FY 2005 Program:**

USAID plans to continue its support for the transition process and newly created government institutions (\$509,000 DA; \$4,000,000 ESF). USAID anticipates that momentum during democratic governance will accelerate during the transition's 36-month time-frame as security and stability improve throughout the DRC's eleven provinces, following integration by all forces into the new national military during FY 2004. As security improves, USAID plans to expand support for programs to increase participation by Congolese civil society in the process of national reconciliation, political decentralization, and improving government accountability and transparency at the local and provincial levels. Dependent on the success of anti-corruption and human rights campaigns, USAID/DRC may make these community-based initiatives the focus of its programs by intensifying government monitoring and evaluation activities as a means of civic engagement in the lead-up to elections. Principal contractors and grantees will most likely include those used in FY 2004: CEPPS, Innovative Resources Management, and IFESH.

**Performance and Results:** FY 2003 results of USAID's democracy program under the prior strategy include the creation of an IEC and the promotion of political party development and citizen representation through three successful open political forums that included 10 political parties. USAID assistance improved access to justice for women, children, and other marginalized groups through support to the Strategic Lawyering Group and women's associations to provide free legal and support services. Both the IEC and the TRC were created as a result of participation by human rights activists and legal experts with USAID assistance during the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. USAID's program to combat corruption through government transparency and accountability has increased trade and commerce on the Congo River between Kinshasa and Kisangani by officially eliminating illegal points of taxation, and reducing taxation points from 24 to three by means of issuance and implementation of a Ministerial Decree on the subject.

The expected end-state of the new DRC DG program is to assist in creating a new government and political system for the DRC thus capitalizing on a remarkable opportunity for democracy and governance in the Central African region.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Livelihoods
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-004
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$3,222,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$603,000 DA
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$3,648,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2004
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2008

**Summary:** USAID's program to improve livelihoods in targeted areas includes increasing agricultural productivity, improving access to markets along selected corridors, improving access to financial services, and addressing the critical needs of vulnerable populations. The aim of this program is to help create a favorable enabling environment for small-scale private sector-led growth in urban, peri-urban, and rural targeted areas. It also includes activities that will support enhancing the role of women in all aspects of agriculture production, marketing, and rural entrepreneurial activities.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Livelihoods improved (\$2,222,000 DA; \$603,000 prior year DA). Late in FY 2003 the Mission obligated \$7.4 million for two new activities: the Market Approaches to Livelihood Improvement (MALI) project and the Congo Livelihoods Improvement and Food Security (CLIFS) project. Both activities will rehabilitate marketing systems by reopening rural feeder roads, producing and distributing planting materials, and providing improved and appropriate new technologies in the production, marketing, and processing of crops. Principal prime contractors or grantees: PACT and Innovative Resources Management (IRM).

Agricultural productivity increased (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will expand efforts to rehabilitate cassava production by expanding activities to three regions previously inaccessible due to conflict. An evaluation of the activity will be done in Spring 2004 to identify complementary actions needed to support cassava production and logical next steps. Principal contractor or grantee: South East Consortium for International Development (SECID) (prime).

The Mission will continue to assist the implementation of the centrally-funded Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA) and World Relief Micro-finance Practitioners projects. Opportunities for expansion of micro-finance in the DRC improved this year with the issuance of a Central Bank regulation for micro-finance institutions. The Mission will be implementing an activity to ameliorate the closure of Unilever palm oil operations in northeastern DRC. This activity will assist residents in transitioning to new agriculture and forest products livelihoods. Principal contractors or grantees: FINCA, World Relief, and Conservation International (all prime).

USAID supports activities that target an estimated 15,000 victims of Gender Based Violence (GBV) including health and psychosocial care, legal services, protection, and the provision of economic opportunities for victims. Prime contractors are International Rescue Committee and Cooperazione Internazionale-COOPI.

The Mission will conduct a food aid assessment in February 2004 to examine how food aid complemented with DA resources might be used to address the needs of vulnerable groups and communities. A new activity may be designed to combine Title II and limited DA resources to facilitate the safe reintegration of vulnerable groups such as IDPs and ex-combatants, and to make their communities

less vulnerable by opening feeder roads and rehabilitating essential infrastructure such as health facilities and primary schools.

**FY 2005 Program:**

Rehabilitation of cassava production (\$1,000,000 DA). Cassava cutting distribution will be expanded to three regions which recently reopened with the cessation of hostilities.

Livelihoods Improved (\$2,648,000 DA). CLIFS and MALI are designed to end in late FY 2005. If the methodology of these activities is proven sound in implementation, the Mission may expand coverage to additional areas with similarly designed activities. CI will complete its activity to assist the transition to sustainable agricultural and forest-related activities by former Unilever employees in northeastern DRC. Programs for separated and abandoned children will continue through FY 2005, and activities for victims of GBV will be assessed. Should conditions warrant, OFDA will continue to support agricultural initiatives, including seed and tool distribution and rehabilitation of key access roads. Should the transition in the DRC continue to solidify, FFP will shift its focus from providing emergency relief to development/relief assistance.

**Performance and Results:** The Rehabilitation of Cassava Production activity gained widespread recognition as a provider of quality planning material and agricultural technology. The FINCA project successfully mobilized savings and micro-lending in Kinshasa. The issuance of a regulation to promote micro-credit by the Central Bank of Congo improved prospects for expansion of micro-credit. P.L. 480 resources proved effective in assisting vulnerable groups in the eastern DRC and in rehabilitating basic transportation infrastructure. Successful completion of this SO will assist the DRC in rebuilding its economy from its basic units of civil society, villages, NGOs, and community business organizations.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Basic Education
<b>Pillar:</b>	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-005
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$2,880,000 DA
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$3,270,000 DA
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2004
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2008

**Summary:** The USAID basic education objective in the DRC is focused on improving quality, access, and student retention, especially for girls by concentrating on improving community participation in education, improving teacher skills, and increasing the supply of appropriate texts and other learning materials. USAID/DRC expects to promote sustainable improvements in these educational areas by introducing innovative programs that generate enhanced educational impact and increased community participation.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

With basic education and Africa Education Initiative (AEI) funds from the Development Assistance (DA) account, USAID/DRC will increase the number of children enrolled in primary schools in targeted areas by 15% for girls and 10% for boys. USAID/DRC will also increase primary school completion rates over the life of the FY 2004-2008 Integrated Strategic Plan by 20% for girls and boys. The target for total number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID programs will be 110,000. This number estimates that a total of 100 schools at 660 students per school will be reinforced with increased teacher capacity and learning materials, and will experience increased retention and achievement of students. The principal contractor has been Winrock International.

Improve the quality of basic education through innovative teacher training programs (\$1,380,000 DA). USAID will train teachers in the production and use of local materials that support the national curriculum and are based on active pedagogy, namely, one that encourages student-centered learning; develop technology-based community learning centers to improve teacher skills and materials development; and distribute the national curriculum and teachers' kits. These activities will result in a greater cadre of trained teachers; greater availability of teaching and learning materials; and improved student test scores. The principal contractor is Education Development Center.

Improve community participation in basic education (\$500,000 DA). USAID will link scholastic and community based learning activities; conduct information, education, and communication (IEC) campaigns on the value of education for girls; promote community fund raising programs and capacity development of school boards, parent teacher organizations, student associations and other support groups; administer skill programs for Parent-Teacher Association members, teachers and school administrators; and support learning and other development learning opportunities through community radio.

Increase access, retention, and achievement particularly for girls (\$1,000,000 DA). USAID will fund activities to mentor female students; train teachers not to reflect gender bias in the classroom; ensure adequate sanitation facilities for girls (where appropriate); disburse scholarships to girls; train teachers to motivate and engage students; and develop income generating activities for parents in collaboration with the Mission's Livelihoods activities.

**FY 2005 Program:**

With continued DA funding (\$3,270,000 DA), USAID/DRC plans to continue and reinforce activities funded in FY 2004 to increase the quality of and access to education, as well as retention and performance of students, especially girls. Implementing partners will be selected through a competitive process.

**Performance and Results:** Building on the sound successes of the prior strategy, USAID/DRC's education program, which provides scholarships and incentives for girls to stay in school, is currently enabling 9,350 primary school girls to go to school in six towns across the DRC. In addition, the project provides education support for female HIV/AIDS orphans; scholarships to 45 high school girls to receive English language training at the U.S. Embassy's Congo American Language Institute; support to basic education and training in sign language to 61 deaf Congolese children; and 10 computers to a high school in Kinshasa in collaboration with the Dikembe Mutombo Foundation, which also donated 10 computers to the same school. USAID launched a radio-based training program for teachers and opened an internet based Community Learning and Resource Center, which has 17 computers. The 20 teacher trainers already show an increased interest in the creation of culturally appropriate instructional materials for youth and adults based on innovative pedagogy, using appropriate local technologies. With a daily attendance of between 50-70 teachers, students, nurses, and other community members, the center has become central to community life and has significantly increased access to educational information such as the national curriculum. Teachers in the community say that it has tremendously improved their basic educational methodologies (many of them had never seen the national curriculum).

The end-state of this strategic objective is to increase: 1) the quality of education; 2) the number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID activities by 15% for girls and 10% for boys; and 3) the number of children in targeted areas of the DRC completing primary school by 20%. Overall, the objective is to reach between 65,000 to 110,000 children in the schools affected by USAID programs.

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>Program Title:</b>	Conflict Resolution
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	660-006
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$2,250,000 ESF
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$410,000 DA
<b>Proposed FY 2005 Obligation:</b>	\$1,000,000 ESF
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 2004
<b>Year of Final Obligation:</b>	FY 2006

**Summary:** USAID promotes the community-based reintegration of ex-combatants into their communities through: USAID participation (technical and political guidance) in the development of the reintegration aspects of national plan for the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants; assistance to communities to enable them to accept and support the reintegration of former combatants; and support to the ex-combatants themselves through the provision of basic reintegration kits, counseling, education, skills training, and income generating opportunities.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2004 Program:

Reintegration of regular and irregular ex-combatants in DRC into their communities (\$2,250,000 ESF, \$410,000 prior year DA). Beneficiaries of this three-year special objective will include disarmed and demobilized regular and irregular adult and child ex-combatants (both male and female), dependents of those ex-combatants, camp followers, prisoners or slaves under the control of armed groups, and communities reintegrating ex-combatants. During FY 2004 the program will focus on contributing to the reintegration of ex-combatants at three levels. First, USAID will participate in the development and adoption of the national plan for DDR that will lay the framework for the DDR of between 80,000 to 165,000 combatants. Second, while the national plan is still being finalized, USAID will conduct community-based pilot projects in communities where ex-combatants are spontaneously demobilizing. (This is currently being conducted in northern Katanga Province with DA conflict funds by the NGO International Foundation for Education and Self-Help (IFESH)). Third, USAID will provide basic support to ex-combatants who spontaneously demobilize through provision of reintegration kits to enable groups who have disarmed and demobilized prior to the installation of the national plan to return to their communities. Principal contractors: Development Alternatives Incorporated (prime), and IFESH, CARITAS and local NGOs (subs). Additional contractors will be selected during the year.

#### FY 2005 Program:

Reintegration of regular and irregular ex-combatants in DRC into their communities (\$1,000,000 ESF). USAID will engage within the framework of the national plan (which is expected to be finalized before May 2004). Large-scale DDR is due to begin in June 2004. USAID will play a key role in the national process by focusing on the community-based reintegration of ex-combatants that will build upon lessons learned during FY 2003 pilot projects. USAID will place particular emphasis on irregular ex-combatants who will not fall under funding from other donors (e.g., the World Bank's Multi-Country Demobilization and Reintegration Program). Implementing partners will be selected through competitive bids.

**Performance and Results:** In FY 2003, USAID/DRC became actively engaged in several DDR activities under the prior strategy. ESF funding was provided to Development Alternatives Incorporated to support the development of the national plan and finance community based reintegration programs for ex-combatants who were spontaneously demobilizing. Subsequently ESF funding was provided to IFESH to develop community conflict management capacity for reintegration activities that will revitalize communities and help to reduce tension as former combatants return. ESF funding was also made

available to support radio programming of messages for combatants and their communities of return. USAID staff actively participated in the effort to develop a national plan for DDR in DRC both for adults and for children. USAID will not provide any assistance that is military in nature. The end-state of the program aims to see the full reintegration of between 80,000 to 165,000 disarmed and demobilized ex-combatants.

**Democratic Republic of the Congo  
PROGRAM SUMMARY**

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Current	FY 2005 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	21,178	15,916	22,050	20,022
Development Assistance	4,773	11,376	8,015	7,427
Economic Support Fund	2,050	4,800	4,971	5,000
PL 480 Title II	16,542	43,530	19,000	0
<b>Total Program Funds</b>	<b>44,543</b>	<b>75,622</b>	<b>54,036</b>	<b>32,449</b>

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY</b>				
660-001 Health, Agriculture and Conflict Mitigation				
CSH	21,178	15,916	0	0
DA	4,773	11,376	0	0
ESF	2,050	4,800	0	0
660-002 Health				
CSH	0	0	22,050	20,022
660-003 Peace Building, Democracy and Good Governance				
DA	0	0	1,913	509
ESF	0	0	2,721	4,000
660-004 Livelihoods				
DA	0	0	3,222	3,648
660-005 Basic Education				
DA	0	0	2,880	3,270
660-006 Conflict Resolution				
ESF	0	0	2,250	1,000

Mission Director,  
Anthony Gambino